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All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be

accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

A MUSTER of the inspectors created

under the Sullivan regime and their

parade on Washington street would attract

a curious crowd.

The President of the United States

and the Inspector of Weeds in Indian-

apolis are alike in that there is but one

of each in the country.

INDIANA'S failure to be properly

represented at the world's fair can be

explained in three words—too much politics.

The trail of the serpent is over it all.

The lengthy speeches of Mr. Bland,

of Missouri, do not so much remind one

of a last year's almanac as a two-year-

old hornet's nest. The nest is there,

but the cloud of very lively inhabitants

has departed.

AN exchange, commenting on the fact

that Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio and Vir-

ginia elect Governors this fall, says that

all of them now have Democratic execu-

tives. What, McKinley a Democrat? If

so, may the variety increase.

THIS "business administration" has

capped the climax of its blunders by

placing the city in a position where the

papers all over the country are charging

that it has defaulted on its bonds.

Somebody ought to sweat for this blun-

der.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Missouri, re-

marked, on the Fourth, that "both the

Union and the States must be pre-

served," and sets up a cry for State sov-

ereignty. The utterance of his Excel-

lency seems to be a belated wall for the

lost cause.

THE free-coinage people, who are

claiming Senators without regard to the

potency of the Cleveland patronage, are

preparing themselves for a great sur-

prise. The conversion of Senator Voor-

hees is significant as showing what the

vote on the repeal of the silver law will

be.

AND now Chicago complains because

the Indiana law which permits prize

fighting at Roby will corrupt the Illi-

nois metropolis by filling it with dis-

reputable people. This is pretty hard

on Indiana, which is feeling itself dis-

graced by the fact that it affords refuge

to Chicago toughs.

INDIANAPOLIS was never more thor-

oughly under ring rule than it is to-day.

What with a political ring, a financial

ring, a school board ring, a street-rail-

road ring and a courthouse ring, the city

is, indeed, ring ridden. "Kape your eye

on the cat!" it has a great many hiding

places.

AN epidemic of suicides has sprung up

in South Carolina of persons who did

not have money enough to lay in a sup-

ply of liquor before the new law took

effect, and who therefore found their rat-

ions cut off without warning. By some

oversight of its framers, the new law

does not contain any provision for taper-

ing off.

THE suspension of two policemen be-

cause a prisoner got a drink of beer

while a patrol wagon was coming

seems not only frivolous, but inconsis-

tent, since if it is improper for a man

under arrest to drink, it cannot be less

so for those who represent the official

combination to have crowds treated

with their money.

THE statistics of the United States

mint show that the world has \$3,632,835,-

000 in gold money and \$3,968,700,000 in

silver, of which India and China have

\$1,600,000,000. France has the largest

amount of both, \$800,000,000 in gold and

\$700,000,000 in silver. The United States

follows with \$654,000,000 in gold and

\$575,000,000 in silver.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS says he has no

intention of calling an extra session of

the Legislature to suppress the Roby

nuisance, and has never intended any

such purpose. In this, as in some other

matters, the Governor is the victim of

imaginative reporting. So far as sup-

pressing the Roby nuisance is con-

cerned, the Governor seems to be in the

position of an official with large res-

ponsibilities and no power. The author-

ities of Lake county are the ones to

move, but they show no disposition to

do so, even under the insistent urging

ers for Congress to purchase twenty million dollars' worth of eggs a year, to keep up the price and stimulate the business, or that of the wheat growers that the government should purchase wheat every year until the unpurchased grain would bring a dollar a bushel? The demand of the silver bullion producers is not a whit more logical.

## A BIT OF HISTORY FOR TAXPAYERS.

Controller Woolen's statement in the Journal of yesterday is incomplete. He should have given in full the chapter of the conspiracy against the credit of Indianapolis which closed last September, when he was denied the power to accept the proposition by which the \$621,000 bearing from 7.3 to 8 per cent. interest could have been exchanged for \$600,000 bearing 4 per cent. He would have stated, in effect, that the member of the combination dictating the Mayor, and who holds a majority of the stock, prevented the consummation of that negotiation by pretending to have a better offer to make, which was never heard of when the Woolen proposition had been side tracked by Mr. Kassmann, of the Council finance committee. If the Mayor had been zealous in the interests of the city he would have insisted that the negotiation should have been completed at that time; but when the most potential of his proprietors appeared to resist the most favorable offer Mr. Woolen had received, and which he was anxious to accept, he dropped into that comatose condition for which he is noted. If the Controller had written the story of his first failure and the causes thereof as fully and as succinctly as he is able it would have been interesting reading.

The Mayor and his party in the Council knew that this debt of \$621,000 would mature July 1, and yet nothing was done until in April, when the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for a four-per-cent. bond. Thirty days were required for this, and when the bids were opened it was found that the chief proprietor of the Mayor, who had defeated an offer to take the bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest at 103, last September, offered to take them in the name of a trust company at 90. That is, if the offer made in May had been accepted it would have cost the city \$80,730 more at the outset to have redeemed the outstanding \$621,000 and 4 per cent. interest on that amount for thirty years than if the September offer had been accepted.

With this 4 per cent. offer, which the Controller could not accept, were several 4½ per cent. proposals, which did not come within the scope of the advertisement calling for bids. The Controller and his advisers held a conference, and the result was the issue of an advertisement calling for proposals for a 4½ per cent. bond, to be opened in less than forty-eight hours from the publication of the notice for bids. This was done to secure the bid made by Coffin & Stanton, of New York, though several others were made. At the opening the Mayor, the Controller, several local bankers and others were present. Hon. W. H. English appeared before a seal had been broken to make a proposal for the bonds. "You can't play that," said the chief proprietor of the Mayor, and Mayor and Controller acquiesced, and Mr. English was shut out and the bid of Coffin & Stanton was accepted in spite of the fact that they are not regarded as a firm which is in a situation to handle so large an amount of bonds, which was stated at the time. The Controller's explanation shows that this statement was true.

It should be added that it was this potential force with the Mayor who notified the Controller of the back-out of Coffin & Stanton, and who, as their agent, and as president of the bank upon which was drawn the certificate of deposit for the forfeit of \$31,000, in the event of failure to carry out their contract, has stopped its payment.

Such are the salient features in the *fiasco* which has ended in the failure of the city to pay off its matured debt. For that failure Mayor Sullivan is mainly responsible. An alert and resolute Mayor would have seen that it was done. And yet, with such a record of inefficiency and subservience to a few men who absolutely control him, Mr. Sullivan asks the people to reward him by a third election!

## THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, chose a timely and important theme for his Fourth of July address at Woodstock, Conn. No temporal subject is of more vital importance to American citizens than "Individual Liberty," by which is meant the preservation of those personal rights which form the basis of the Declaration of Independence and of the bill of rights of the various State constitutions. The prime object of all government is to establish, preserve, maintain, protect and defend these rights; and when a government fails to do this it has no right to exist.

Justice Brewer sought to show how certain modern movements are working against individual liberty and how great the danger is that between the upper and nether millstones of consolidation and organization the rights of the individual may be ground to powder. In the consolidation of capital and the organization of labor he sees the two great forces of the age which, irreconcilably antagonistic themselves, are both in their tendency and results hostile to individual liberty. From the consolidation of capital come monopolies, trusts, combines and other powerful alliances for the restriction of trade and transportation, all of which are in direct opposition to the natural laws of business.

From the organization of labor come trades unions, labor unions, strikes, boycotts and other forms of united action which aim at dictating terms to both capital and labor, and which are as clearly opposed to the natural laws of trade as are the combinations of capital above referred to. Both forms of combination utterly ignore individual rights. Justice Brewer hardly stated the case too strongly when he said "business men are becoming the slaves of the combine and laborers are becoming the slaves of trades unions and or-

ganization." And so individual liberty is threatened from opposite directions by two powerful forces which have nothing in sympathy, except the common disregard of personal rights.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is an adage so threadbare that it is hardly ever quoted except in jest; yet it is a profound truth. If Americans wish to preserve intact and hand down to posterity unimpaired the liberty for which their fathers sacrificed so much they must exercise eternal vigilance in fighting and putting down everything which makes against them, however slight, insidious or remote the attack may be. Herbert Spencer, in his latest work, "The Principles of Ethics," says: "A society in which it has become a vice to maintain personal independence, and a virtue to submit to a coercive trade organization and to persecute those who do not, is a society which will rapidly lose again the liberties which it has, in recent times, gained. Men who so little understand what freedom is will inevitably lose their freedom." This relates to the tyranny of labor organizations, and it is equally true that men who so little understand what freedom is as to tamely submit to the tyranny of organized capital will inevitably lose their freedom. Where, then, is the remedy? That we are not prepared to say, but one thing is certain: individual liberty and personal rights must be preserved at all hazards. They must be defended against insidious attack or open assault from consolidated capital on one hand and organized labor on the other.

## AUTHORSHIP OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Of course, the Fourth of July could not pass without the old, old question being raised as to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. It is a closed question and a dead one, yet somebody always persists in trying to reopen it. A writer in a Philadelphia paper says "The Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress July 4, 1776, was largely copied from the Mecklenburg declaration." This is an exploded story revamped. The Mecklenburg controversy, an exciting one seventy or eighty years ago, was long since definitely settled. The so-called Mecklenburg declaration was a spurious document, claiming to have been issued in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in May, 1775. It bears so much resemblance to the great Declaration that, if it had been genuine, the author of the other paper would be open to the charge of plagiarism. But it has been established beyond doubt that the Mecklenburg declaration was written after the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, and is, therefore, in respect of its date, a forgery.

Let it be understood once for all, and never disputed, that Thomas Jefferson, Delegate in Congress from Virginia, was the author of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress July 4, 1776. No person at all familiar with his other political writings will question Jefferson's ability to have written the declaration, and no person at all well informed as to the facts can doubt that he did write it. Though one of the youngest delegates in Congress, thirty-three years old, he had entered the body with an established reputation as a political thinker and writer, and an ardent friend of the colonies. Of the committee of five appointed by Congress to draft the Declaration he received the highest number of votes. The committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. As chairman of the committee Jefferson was appointed to draft the Declaration. His original draft, as well as the engrossed paper which bears the final signatures of Congress, is still preserved among the archives of the government. A few verbal and unimportant changes were made in the original draft on the suggestion of other members of the committee, and it was severely pruned by Congress. But very little was interpolated, and what was left was essentially Jefferson's, so that the Declaration of Independence as the world now knows it remains almost entirely the composition of its gifted draftsman. Doubtless some other statesman of that day might have written the great paper, but doubtless Thomas Jefferson did write it.

## CHICAGO'S "JEFFERSON BRICK."

Many years ago, when Mr. Dickens returned to his home, after a visit to this country, and wrote up, he gave great offense to many sensitive Americans by what they were pleased to call his exaggeration and burlesque. Some went so far as to charge him with malicious slander. Among the personages he professed to have encountered here was Mr. Jefferson Brick, "war correspondent" of a certain newspaper. As there was no war being waged at that time by any nation, the exact character of Mr. Brick's duties was at first somewhat mystifying, but it presently appeared that he was actively engaged in intimidating the British lion with a view to preventing that animal from engaging in war with the American eagle if he should feel so disposed. Mr. Brick having been introduced to Mr. Chuzzlewit by Colonel Diver, editor of the paper, the last-named gentleman inquired of his English visitor what article of Mr. Brick's had, at the time of his (Chuzzlewit's) departure, become the most obnoxious to the British Parliament and the court of St. James. Mr. Chuzzlewit hesitating in his reply, the Colonel remarked with decision: "I have reason to know, sir, that the aristocratic circles of your country quail before the name of Jefferson Brick. I should be glad to be informed from your lips, sir, which of his sentiments has struck the deadliest blow."

Since Mr. Dickens drew this picture, time and a calmer judgment have modified the animosity once felt towards him, and it is generally acknowledged that he painted what he saw as he saw it, and was guiltless of any intention to vilify or slander this country or its citizens. If any intelligent American still cherishes a doubt on that subject and believes that no such ridiculous and objectionable creatures are found among us

as were depicted by the English author, he should have his doubts forever removed after reading Carter Harrison's Fourth of July speech. Mr. Harrison's part was to speak in behalf of the city of Chicago. The great danger threatening American institutions at this time is the growth of municipal corruption, and in no city outside of New York is the evil more strongly developed than in that of which Carter Harrison is Mayor. The flag of the country is in no danger whatever from any other source. No other nation has, or is likely to have, the slightest intention of interfering with it, and no State will desire to tear it down and withdraw from the Union while the memory of the civil war lives. A little spread-eagleism was excusable on a Fourth intended to celebrate the arrival of Columbus, the Declaration of Independence and the world's fair at one and the same time, but it should have been left to the other speakers and Carter should have confined himself to his own province. It would have been fitting for him to have declared an intention of honoring his country and the Columbian year by encouraging an honest administration of local affairs and a determination to go all in his power to rid the city of the corrupt and evil elements which threaten its welfare, and through it, the welfare of the country. With the Altgelds and other Anarchists under ban and uprightness the rule in municipal government the flag of the country can be safely left to take care of itself. Carter did not think so. He mounted the eagle and soared to heights far above the Ferris wheel. He waved the flag; he held aloft flowers from Jefferson's grave; he brandished the sword of Andrew Jackson. He grew dramatic and was not to be cooled by a shower. "Do you think our forefathers, who died for you, would have cared for the rain?" he shouted. The critical moment of "high noon" came. He waved the sword again and shrieked: "Men and women of America! Let every man swear at this moment, and by this sword, that he stands ready to draw his sword for the defense of his country." And the crowd all swore.

Can it be doubted that at that supreme instant Carter Harrison was convinced that the British Parliament and the court of St. James would quail at his words, as they did at those of Mr. Jefferson Brick, as they went reverberating around the world, that the British lion had been dealt a deadly blow? Brick is not "in it" with Carter Harrison, but, alas! there is no longer a Dickens.

The present financial stringency ought to pass into history as "the Cleveland panic of 1893." Mr. Cleveland has done, and will continue to do, all in his power to create the impression that the prevailing stringency and distrust are due solely and entirely to the operation of the Sherman silver law. This is another case of Democratic false pretense. The universal lack of confidence, which is the cause of the present stringency, is largely due to the distrust of the Democratic policy on the tariff question. The country has not forgotten that the Chicago platform declares: "We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." We denounce the McKinley tariff law, as the culprit in the present state of class legislation, and we promise its repeal.

That still stares the country in the face, Grover Cleveland and his party are pledged to carry out that policy, and the fear that they will hang like a nightmare over business.

If Mr. Cleveland wants to restore confidence let him join with other leaders of his party in a declaration that they have no intention of carrying out the McKinley law and abolish all protection to American industries. In that way he can hasten the end of the Cleveland panic.

The city of Indianapolis is in default, having failed to refund \$600,000 of bonds which fell due July 1. The default, it is alleged by the city controller, is due to the repudiation of their contract by New York brokers, who had agreed to place a new issue of bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest.

The above, from the Louisville Courier-Journal, is a sample of the sort of advertising Indianapolis is getting throughout the country. Repudiation is a startling term to have applied to the most thriving city of 120,000 people in the country, and with a much smaller indebtedness than any city of its class in the United States. It is the result of four years of Sullivanism.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Unambitious Son.

"No, I am not ambitious," said Mudge. "I don't want to possess more of the world's goods than other people. All I ask is that other people possess less than I do."

Life Is Ever Incomplete.

"I wish," said little Johnny, as he looked at his two sore thumbs, "that this here Fourth of July business come in school time. I could stay home a week on these here bruises."

The Earth Would Not Hold Him.

Watts—Do you believe it possible that the earth may become too small to hold its inhabitants?

Potts—It might, in one contingency. If it were a common thing for a man to get his collegiate diploma on the day his first baby was born, that state of things would obtain right now.

ARDURHEIM EFFENDI, who has come to this country from Egypt to help Mohamed Webb in his attempt to propagate the Moslem faith in America, objects to the noise and bustle of New York. "But," says he, "it is intended to please New Yorkers, not us."—a tolerant way of looking at things that might be well imitated by Christian missionaries.

A BILLY GOAT broke into the city hall at Abilene, Kan., and ate up the municipal records. Only the venerable and senatorial character of his beard saved him from instant execution.

It was a cautious correspondent who said in his account of a sea serpent that it was wrenched "by people whose veracity had hitherto been beyond suspicion."

Reform of Another Sort.

It will encourage the South Carolinians any, who pay all depositors and then have, also, we are trying a new experiment in dealing with the drink problem. If their State saloon keeping should prove unsatisfactory, they are welcome to try the "jag cure."

## CURRENCY GETTING SCARCE

## Some New York Banks Hard Pushed to Secure Enough to Meet Demands.

Large Amounts Locked Up in the Vaults of Trust Companies—Four Banks in Colorado Closed—Other Business Troubles.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Much interest is being manifested in the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, called for tomorrow. The purpose of the meeting is "to consider the present disturbed condition of the finances of the country," and to pass resolutions expressing the views of the Chamber regarding the present state of things, and advising the course of action which the Chamber should consider most timely and efficient for remedying existing evils. Those members who are most actively urging the Chamber to take a strong stand were busy to-day bringing together men who represent interests in various parts of the Nation. "How New York feels and thinks is pretty well known," said a member to-day, "that will be emphasized, I hope, but we wish also to hear sectional views, if there are any such. In this way the Chamber's decision may have weight outside of the State and as far as its members have influence."

The chief features in the monetary situation, to-day, according to several of the leading bank presidents, were unrest, a lack of confidence and a scarcity of currency. The latter is apparently becoming a very serious matter, and some banks are pretty hard pushed to secure enough to meet the demands upon them. Late on Monday afternoon orders were received by telegraph for large amounts of currency from Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. A dispatch from Philadelphia to-day reported the refusal of a bank of that city to pay a check on it for \$150,000 in cash. The holder of the check, it was said, would insist on the check being paid in cash to-day. The bank can pay it all in silver dollars if it cared to do so.

One of the most influential members of the clearing house said: "It is all nonsense, this talk about an actual scarcity of currency, but if everybody keeps on talking about it there soon will be one. The banks have got plenty of cash, but the trouble is they are attempting to hoard their gold. They have got a hundred million dollars of gold and currency. The gold is being hoarded down in the vaults to take some of their gold to the subtreasury and get currency for it if they are in need of currency."

Several bank officers called at the subtreasury this afternoon and asked what they could get in the way of currency if needed any. They did not ask for very large amounts so that the treasury officials were this afternoon unable to form any opinion what the probable demand would be for currency before the close of business. The assistant treasurer, however, informed the bank officers that the subtreasury would continue to do as it had done formerly, to give the bank all the currency they needed, small notes in exchange for greenbacks, gold certificates or gold coins, and for notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards large treasury notes would be received.

The orders for currency by mail this morning were reported as light, but it was said in view of Monday's experience that it could not be estimated how much would be shipped until the hour had passed for the receipt of telegraph orders. By Saturday, 100 out of the national banks, which had been drawn by savings banks in this city and elsewhere for payment of interest on their loans, would have been shut out into the banks of this city. The president of one large national bank, in speaking of this matter, said that a large amount of currency was being hoarded in the vaults of trust companies. He knew of one trust company that had \$3,000,000 of currency locked up in that way. It had the accounts of several savings banks and did not know at what moment they might want their money, and therefore did not like to lend the money. It accordingly took \$2,000,000 out of the national banks, with which it, in turn, kept its accounts, for fear that they might not be able or willing to let it have the currency when needed.

At the subtreasury it was said that there had been no telegraphic transfer of money to any point to-day, but \$200,000 of currency had been exchanged for large ones up to that hour. The scarcity of currency in the banks, it was said, was known, and everything had been done to relieve the strain. During the last week no less than \$6,000,000 in currency had been paid out by the subtreasury in this city in exchange for large notes and greenbacks, gold certificates, gold coin and legal-tender certificates. The banks having checks on the subtreasury had been paying them direct, instead of through the clearing house, and had received the cash for them. The subtreasury in this city has received only \$15,000,000 of currency in hand, but it can draw two or three millions more from Washington if occasion requires.

The clearing house loan committee issued \$500,000 more certificates to-day, thus making the total amount now issued \$22,115,000. With reference to the very great difficulty the Philadelphia banks have had in getting New York exchange, as much as \$5 per \$100 was paid last week by some of the banks of the national banks, with which they were bankers in this city. It was reported to-day that some of the older banks of Philadelphia believe that the only thing should be done to prevent the recurrence of such a state of affairs, and for that purpose would endeavor to bring about a change in their monetary relations with this city. It has been suggested in Philadelphia that that city should be made a central reserve city for the banks, the same as Chicago. If that were done it is believed by some Philadelphia banks that from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, which are now kept by Pennsylvania banks in this city, would be kept in Philadelphia instead. A leading New York bank president, however, to-day laughed at the suggestion, and remarked that the Philadelphia banks would still be obliged to keep large balances in this city. "The Philadelphia banks," he said, are too stupid to do anything but take out orders of clearing-house certificates, and that would release sufficient currency to pay the money they owe to the New York banks."

## Southwest Silver Conference.

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 5.—The bountiful silver convention met here to-day. The resolutions adopted refer to the attempt to demonetize silver in India for the purpose of hastening the adoption of the gold standard. They compare the price of silver with the products of the country and charge the recent bank failures and the general depression in business to the policy of the moneyed classes in the East. The repeal of the Sherman law is demanded and the enactment of a law in its stead providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15.48 to 1. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice and the convention adjourned to meet at Albuquerque at a time to be fixed by the executive committee.

## Four Colorado Banks Closed.

PUEBLO, Col., July 5.—The American National Bank has suspended. The assets are placed by the bank's officers at \$1,350,000 and the liabilities at \$635,000. O. H. P. Baxter, one of the wealthiest men in the State, is president of the bank. It is believed that the bank will be able to resume shortly, because its assets are in good shape.

When the news of the